BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1816. [NUMBER 1221.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly notified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

CEYLON

Government Advertisement.

PEARL FISHERY.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a Pearl Fishery will take place at Arippo in the Island of Ceylon, on or before the 20th of February 1816.

It is therefore recommended to all Boat Owners and Divers who wish to be employed at the said Fishery, that they shall be at Condatchee on or before the 10th of February 1816.

The number of Boats to be employed will be about (100) one hundred for (15) fifteen days.

The Banks to be fished on the Kuttepaukpaur and the Periaparkary.

The whole of the Boats will be sold to the highst bideer, and persons desirous of becoming purchasers are requested to send sealed Proposals to the Reverend George Bisset, Superintendent of the Pearl Fishery at Columbo on or before the 5th day of February.

The arrangements of this Fishery and the terms to be strictly followed and punctually adhered to, by Purchasers will be nearly the same as those which took place last Fishery.

The biddings are to be made in Porto Novo Pagodas; but the payments may be received in Ceylon Currency, at the Exchange of the day or in good and accepted Bills on any of the Presidencies in India, as may be mutually convenient for both parties. And it is hereby particularly notified that no sealed Proposal will be attended to which does not specify the exact sum offered in Porto Novo Pagodas for each Boat.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office.
Colombo, 13th Dec. 1815.

N. B. A Statement, shewing the quantity, quality, and value of the Pearls obtained at the Pearl Banks of Arippo in November last, may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. BRUCE FAWCETT and Co. agents for H. M. Government of Ceylon.

سیلان

اشتہار داده میشود که بتاریخ بیستم ماه فبروري سنه ۱۸۱۶ عیسوي یا پیش ازین در مکان اریپو کواز مضافات جزیرهٔ سیلان اسپت اجراي خواهد شد لهذا جمالان زوارق و غواصان کرعمیق ظاہر

મીસકીન કબીતાર તારીખ ૨૦ મી ડીસેમબર ૧૮૧૫ ઈસવી

૧૮૧૬ ઈસવી ઈજીન દરકંદાચી હાજર થાશંદ કે દરાંજા કરીબ યકસદ ઝોરક તાપાતરોહ રોજ દરકારાસ્ત ૭ ખુસ મરદારીદ બરકનારહ કશતી પાકપાર વ પરીયાપાકાર હવાહદ શદ વ કસી કે મબલખ આન ઝવારીક અફરોદકંદ બાનકસ દાદહ આયદ વ ખરીદાર રા બાયદ કે લીફાફહ પર પોસલ બરીબોરાંદ જારજ બસીત યકુમ ફબરોરી ૧૮૧૬ યા કબલ અઝાન દરકોલંબ ઈરસાલ દારદ વ કરાર દાદ ઈન ખવાહી બમોજબ ખવાહી گزشته بتفاوت કમ વ ઝયાદ ખવાહદ બોદ વ મરવારીદ બનરખ હોન પર તોનવા બફરોશંદ અમા મબલખ આન રાયજ સીલાન ખવાહંદ گرفت વ હર જહ દરાનવકત નકસ હોન યાની વ તાવ આન બાશદ બેદા મોજબ યાહંદવી બનકાલ યા મદરાસ પતનમ યા પનાંગ گرفته ખવાહદ شد ۞ દીગર આંકહ દર પોસલ માલુમ કરહોન બર તોનવા કે સર ઝોરક ઈન કદર મીદાનમ નબાશદ આન પર પોસલ નામનજુર ખવાહદ બુદ ۞ વ દરમાહ નવમબર માજીયહ ખવાહી કરદહ બુદંદ હીસાબ વ અકસામ વ નરખ આન લોલો વ રાફીસ બરોસ ફાસ્ત સાહબ અઝ વકીલી સરકાર સીલાન મફહુમ ગરદદ ۞

સીકરતરી કોલંબ

૧૩ દીસમબર ૧૮૧૫

શ્રી શેલાંન ની શરકરી જાહેર ખબર

મોતીનાં શેકારની છપ્પા મોતી ની શીપ કાઢવા ની ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચને શ્રી શેલાંન મધે મેરીપપો નાંમનો ગં

જરોકે નાંહાં તારીખ ૨૦ મી ડીસેમબરવારી ૧૮૧૬ મીસે મોતીનો શેકાર થાશે * છપ્પા ને મોતી ની શીપ કાઢશે * તે વારા તે શરવે ભોટો છપ્પા ને મછવાનાં ધણી મોને તથા મોતી ની શીપ કાઢનારા નારાવોને માલુમ કરેચજે જેકોઇની ખુશી તે શેકાર થામાં મશગુલ થાવાની ફોએ તે ધણી કંદાટથી નાંમની જગોકે તે જગો તા ૧૦ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૬ મી અગાકુ હાજર રેકે *

અને તે જગો કુપર એકશો ૧૦૦ મછવાને આશરે દીન પંદર ૧૫ શુધી તાંહાં જોકશે * જે કોનારા કુપર શીપનો શેકાર થાશે તે કોનારાવોનુ નાંમ કટીપાકપાર તથા પીરીયાપાકારી *

અને તે શરવે મછવાવોનાં જેકે જ વધતાં નાંણાં આપશે તેકેને વેચશે * અને જે શાખશ ખરીદ કરવા ચાહે તે ધણી ઓકોરબંદ પરપોજલ રીવરરેડ જારજ ઇશીદ કુપર શ્રી ફોલંમબે મોકલે તા ૧૫ મી ફેબરવારીની અગાકુ મોકલે * એ શેકાર છપ્પાને મોતી ની શીપ ની તરતીબ તથા વેચવા ની બોલી જે મુજબ ગીએ શેકાર ની કતી તેજ મુજબ છપ્પા તેથી થોડો ફેર કાર કશે તે મુજબ ખરીદારને ચાલવુ પરશે *

એ મોતી પોરટોનોથોનાં કુનની બોલીએ વેચશે છપ્પાને તે ગાંમની કુનનો લાવ લેશે પંણ તેનાં નાંણાં શ્રી શેલાંનનાં ચલંણનાં લેશે * જે કાંઇ તે કુનનો વટાવ તે વખત કુપર કશે તે મુજબ લેશે નકીતો શ્રી બંગાલા તથા મધરાજ તથા મુમબાઇ તથા પીનાંગની કુડી લેશે *

બીજુ ખબર આપીએચજે જે કેનાં મોકોર બંદ પરપોજલ મધે બરોબર પોરટોનોવોનાં કુન નકી બકેમાં કોશે જે દર મછવાનાં આટલા કુન આપીએચ તે ધણીનાં પરપોજલ જોશે નકી *

અને ગીઆ નવમબર મકીનાંમાં શેકાર થાએમોતો છપ્પાને મોતી ની શીપ કાકીતી તેનો કેશાબ છપ્પાને મોતી કેટલાં કુતાં તથા કેકી જાતનાં કુતાં તથા શી કીમતનાં કુતાં એ કેશાબ જેને જોવો કોએ તે ધણી મીશીઅરશ બકુશ કાશેટની કારીશ મધે જાણને જોએ * એ ધણી નામદાર પાદશાકી શ્રી શેલાંન ની શરકારનાં ગુમાશતાજે *

શ્રી કોલંમબા ની શકરતારી કારીશ મધે તા ૧૩ મી કીસમબર ૧૮૧૫ *

ACARD.

MR EMANUEL CHARLES ANDERSON, begs leave to announce his Establishment here as a General Agent, under the Firm of ANDERSON & CO. *and to offer his best Services to his Friends and those who may be pleased to honour him with their Commands, trusting, that the many years experience he has had in the various branches of Agency Business in a Mercantile House at Bombay, will insure him their support and employment, for which he will feel highly grateful.*

Bombay, 20th January 1816.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT SADANUND SARASWATEE a Bishop of Gowdes being about to proceed to Malwan and having empowered SAMU CRISNA Senoy, RUMA RUNSOR Senoy, PANDOO GUNPUT Sankolcar and others to be his Agents, All Persons indebted to the said person are therefore requested to make payment of their respective debts to his Agents and all those who may have claims therein to send in the same to them.

Bombay 19th January 1816.

श्री

घेघर ज्याणीर घेणे

श्री षलपंष षरस्वती स्वामी गोड ब्रंप्रणई छिसषपणाष मप याष छीछिमघषेषछेत तजीत्यांणी षघषे पन्नीषमेछे मषश्री शाजी हमछाशेणाय षम्मषचषणेगड शेणाय षपांडुगणघतबंग्रेषम न षगेमेछेषघछेतम्मे चे पन्नीष मरष षचेतीयार छीघषघछे या त्तषछचम्रेन्द्यचमेम्रणी छेपचेष षमर म्रणीछेमतंवषछउयाष यां षछछेषमचणेम्षणेषे स्वामीचे चेषे चेसीषछेजेम्रीम मरषषघर छेम मषेमेतंवषछेषत्याचषघघ छडे षतेछेछेतीष

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Capt. GEO. DYSON, late of Aurungabad, in the Service of His Highness the Nizam deceased, having been granted by the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to WILLIAM KENNEDY Esq. Register of the said Court; All persons indebted to the said Estate, are therefore requested, to make payment of their respective debts to the said Administrator, and all those who may have claims thereon to send in the same to him, without delay, dated this 16th day of January 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is requested, that all claims against the Mess of H. M. 80th Regiment be sent in on or before the 1st of February 1816, to the Treasurer of the Mess at Quilon.

JAMES CRUCKSHANK,
Paymaster 80th Regiment and Treasurer of the Mess.

QUILON, *December* 28, 1815.

WANTED,

TEN THOUSAND (10,000) Rupees for Disbursements of the H. C. ship APOLLO, to be paid for by the Commanders Bills at 3 monts Sight, on the Owner JOHN STANIFORTH Esq. M. P. London, Tenders may be received at Mrs. Nesbit's House in Hummum Street.

Bombay, 17th January 1816.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE,

On WEDNESDAY next the 24th January 1816,

WILL HAVE FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT HIS ROOMS

IN HUMMUM STREET.

SILVER ware, a Bole cover and waiter, also Curry Dishes and cover, Silver Mug, Table and Tea Spoons, &c. also Plated and Glass ware, Household Furniture, Chairs, Couches, Table and Capital Chest of drawers, large and small Bed, Egyptian Couches, Bed and Cover, also Carpets of sorts.

On the same day, to be put up at 12 o'clock, Saddle Horses, a Cow and Calf: Bullocks: also 2 pole Field Officers Tent, and one pole, lined with Green Base, they are pitched at Doctor Carnegies compound, and will be put up at 3 o'clock.

Baxter and Co.

On MONDAY Next, the 22d Current,

WILL HAVE FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

IN THE MEADOW'S STREET,

VARIOUS Articles of Household Furniture Plate and Plated Ware.—The Wearing Apparel and Effects of a Gentleman, Deceased; &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 20th January 1816.

Baxter and Co.

HAVE just received on Commission some of JOSEPH MANTON'S best Double Barrel Fowling Pieces which will be open for Sale on Monday next.

Bombay, 20th January 1816.

THE SHIP

Sir Evan Nepean,

WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT

FOR BUSHIRE & BUSSORA,

IN A FEW DAYS,

And will sail on or before the 5th of Feb.

APPLY TO MR. BOOG,

AT MAHOMED ALLY KHAN'S OFFICE,

Bombay, 20th January 1816.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Tavern Warehouse,

TANNAH BACON.

Bombay, 20th January 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE 11TH JANUARY, 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor, in Council.

LIEUTENANT H. L. Anthony, of the 2d. Bat. 8th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on Sick Certificate for a period of eight Months from the date of his Embarkation.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (6 & 7 paragraphs,) of the Hon'ble Courts letter dated the 28th March 1815.

Extract of Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 28th March 1815.

6th. We have permitted Mr. George Clerk Taylor, to proceed to your Presidency during the present Season, for the purpose of taking up his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, upon his attaining the age of Sixteen years, which will be on the 14th January 1816, when you will receive and admit him accordingly, administrating to Mr. Taylor, the usual outh of fidelity, and dating his rank from the above period.

7th. Mr. George Clerk Taylor, being only a transfer from the Artillery and not a new appointment, will be entitled to the benefit of the twentieth clause of our Regulations, of the eighth of November 1814.

Mr. George Clerk Taylor, is accordingly admitted on this Establishment as a Cadet of Infantry from the 14th Instant and appointed an Acting Ensign, until his relative situation with respect to the other Cadets, whose rank has not been received from the Hon'ble Court, shall be notified.

Bombay Castle 12th, January 1816.

Captain H. Raynsford, of the 3d Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, serving with the Poonah Subsidiary Force is allowed a furlough to Madras for three Months from the 1st Proximo.

Bombay Castle 17th, January 1816.

The furlough to sea on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant Charles Parr, of the H. C. Regiment of European Infantry on the 4th Instant is cancelled, and that officer is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1816.

We are still unable to communicate any further advices from Europe, and can only express our earnest hopes that we may soon have it in our power to relieve the present anxiety, so generally felt, for later news then that already in our possession.

During the last two or three days, our expectations have been much excited by the numerous Shipping Arrivals which have taken place; but very little intelligence of a public nature has resulted from these sources. Almost all the Ships which have reached our Port are from China, and we merely, learn from them that the Markets at Canton are more favorable then we had reason to expect, that the Bombay and China Ships have made very favorable voyages, and that the Cotton which was Shipped to China by them, had been sold at as high a price as 13. Tale 6 mace.

For the particulars of the Departures and arrivals of these Vessels, we beg to refer our Readers to our Nautical Chronicle.

We are much concerned to hear that these Ships being accounts of the death of Mr. Pattle, one of the Senior Supracargoes at Canton.

On Thursday last, the Right Honorable the Governor entertained the Settlement by a splendid ball and Supper at Parell, in honor of the Queen's birthday: a very numerous assemblage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay took place on this occasion.

The dancing commenced about nine o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit till midnight, when the company sat down to a splendid Supper, and did not break up till a late honor on Friday morning.

The adjourned Court of Oyer and Terminer for this Island assembled yesterday, and two Bills of Indictment were sent in to the Grand Jury relative to the case of the person who was so particularly mentioned in the charge of the Honorable the Recorder, adverted to in our last paper.

About four o'Clock yesterday evening, the Grand Jury returned in to Court finding the Bills which had been presented to them true Bills against Poonea Khote, "for uttering certain false acquittances and releases for money knowing them to be false."

We understand that the trial of these Indictment will come on on Monday next, and from the circumstances detailed in the depositions which have been taken by the Magistrates they will probably be very interesting to the Community. We shall therefore endeavor to obtain an accurate report of the trial.

Accounts reached the Presidency on Tuesday last of the arrival of the Leda, Captain Sayer at Calcutta, after having experienced much severe weather in her passage from China. Captain Sayer being the Senior Captain on the Indian Station, will of course hoist his broad pendant as Commodore: and we hear, it is not improbable that he will shortly visit this Settlement.

We understand that the Revolutionnaire Frigate, and the H. C. S. Princess Charlotte which got aground on the Pulicat Shoal, as mentioned in a former number, are likely to come round to Bombay immediately, for the purpose of being repaired.

At sunset, yesterday evening, two Ships were standing into the Harbour, which it was understood were the Byramgore and Anne, of this port, from China.

A rumour was very prevalent on Thursday, that General Nightingale had taken his passage on board the Anne; but we are led to believe that this is a mistake, and that our future Commander in Chief is likely to reach this Presidency in the Nearchus, the ship in which he arrived at Penang, and which cannot be reasonably expected here till about the beginning of next month.

On Sunday last, in pursuance of the Regulations of the Society for promoting the education of the Poor, within the Government of Bombay, the Annual Sermon for the benefit of the Institution, was delivered to a very numerous Congregation by the Venerable the Archdeacon, from the Text Prov. 22. 6. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." After pointing out the duty and necessity of affording a religious education to the Children of the poor, he enlarged on the peculiar claims which such Children have in this Country to the patronage and protection of the Public. The Collection at the Church door exceeded fifteen hundred Rupees; a very handsome sum, considering that the greater part of the Congregation were already Subscribers to the Charity.

On the next day, at the Annual General meeting of the Subscribers, it was unanimously resolved to thank the Archdeacon for his excellent and impressive discourse, and to request that it might be printed for circulation amongst the Subscribers. At the same time, the first Annual Report was read exhibiting a full and clear statement of the proceedings of this interesting and important Institution, which was also ordered to be printed; and we hear with pleasure that the Ladies of the Settlement have most liberally come forward in support of the female School, now palced under the Superintendance of a Lady Patroness and Directresses.

BOMBAY RACES, FOR 181[illegible].

On Monday last, the first Meeting of these Races took place; and we were much gratified at perceiving that a very large proportion of the Community, and much of the beauty and elegance of the Settlement, attended on the occasion.

The first Race was for the Byculla Subscription purse, for Maiden Colts, Rupees 200 Each, with 50£ from the fund, *One two mile heat, weight for age.* Byculla Standard.

Mr. Sherriff's, Rn. A. C. Camelion,	4 Years.	I.
Mr. Hancock's, G. A. C. Hyœna,	4	,,	2.
Mr. Macklin's, B. A. C. Thaliba,	3	,,	Dist.

TIME OF RUNNING.

	M.	S.		M.	S.
1st Half Mile —	I.	0.	3d Half Mile	I.	4.
2d Ditto, —	I.	5.	4th Ditto,	I.	5.

Wholedistance 4 M. 14 S.

This Race was Run off at Score: Hyæna leading for the first Mile, when Camelion passed him & won by about four lengths.

The next Race was for the Bombay Subscription Plate of 100 Rupees Each, with 100£ from the fund, for all horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard *Heats 2 Miles.*

Mr. Sherriff's, C. A. H. Comet Aged, —	I.	I.
Capt. Delamotte's, B. A. H. Pioneer. Aged.	2.	2.
Mr. Macklin's, B. A. H. Cananore, 5 Years,	3.	3.

	M.	S.
Time of Running First Heat, — —	4.	22.
Second Heat. — —	4.	28.

This was an easy Race, Comet lay by for the first mile, when he commenced running & took the lead, which he maintained, with apparent ease, to the end.

In the second heat, Cananore made severe play, running for the lead; which however, he could not obtain, from Comet, who had clearly beaten his Competitors before they had gone the first mile. He went the remainder of the distance quite in hand, & came up to the ending post in a Canter.

Mr. Sherriff rode his Horses in the above Races, with great steadiness and judgement.

Superior sport is expected this day, as we understand that no less than ten Horses are entered for Mr. Forbes's Cup.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

On the 14th of January, arrived the Ship Wellington, Captain E. Toussaint, from Bengal, which place she left on the 12th of December.

Passengers:—Captain Blade, and Mr. Bettie.

On the 15th ditto, arrived the Grab Dadaloy, also from Bengal, on the 3d. of December.

On the 16th ditto, arrived the Sir Evan Nepean, Captain J. Boog from China, which place she left on the 9th of November.

Passenger:—Mr. Rogers.

On the 18th of January, arrived the Lowjee Family, Captain G. Seton from China the 9th of December.

Passengers:—Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Bellassis and Captain Pearson.

Ditto ditto, Ship Ann, Captain R. Dickie left Calcutta on the 22d of December.

Passengers:—Captain Purefoy, Mr. Yates, Mr. Towse.

Ditto ditto, Brig Shannon, Captain J. Wood, from Colombo the 8th of December.

Passengers:—Mr. Honor, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Coventry, Mr. Fitzgeorge, Mr. Olleredeker.

Ditto ditto, Grab Ship Lovely Tish, from Bengal 16th of December.

19th January, arrived the Friendship, Captain Thomas Howell from China 8th October

Ditto ditto, Brig Sylph, Captain J. Arthur, from Mangalore 12th of January.

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Ditto ditto, Hermayan Shah, Captain Cockburn from China.

Passengers:—Captain Norman, 56th Regt. and Lieut. Perkins, G. B.

ARRIVALS.—Captain T. Wylde, 56 Regiment.
Captain Whish, Artillery.
Ensign S. Cotes 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
Ensign D. Rutledje, 2d Bat. 56th Regt.
Captain A. Campbell, 1st Bat. 56th Regiment.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.]—At Colabah, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Cookson, wife of Major Cookson, of the 80th Regt. was safely delivered of a Son.

At Colabah, on Saturday the 13th inst. the Lady of John Leckie Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.]—On the 15th Instant Mr. George Lumley, Midshipman H. C. Ship Sir W. Pulteney.

Madras Intelligence.

JANUARY, 6.

The Gentlemen of the Law at this Presidency on Saturday last, entertained the Honorable Mr. Justice Macnaghten at Dinner at the Pantheon—The numerous Friends of the learned Judge were invited to be present at this proof of the affectionate regard and esteem of the profession for one of their Principals, whose transfer to the Bench of Calcutta is about to deprive our community of such integrity and talent.

The Theatre had been fitted up as the dining room, and at its upper end over the President's chair was exhibited a very beautiful transparency of the Macnaghten Arms, encircled, with a Ribbon most appropriately inscribed "*Justum et Tenacem Propositi Virum.*" The arrangement and supply of the Table was elegant and choice.—The Wines were of the best quality and abundant.—Almost all the Toasts, were introduced with an apt and suitable address from Mr. Gahagan, who filled the Chair very ably upon this interesting occasion.—His Speech upon proposing the Health of "the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Clergy of his Diocese" was peculiarly happy and truly evinced that Religious recollections so far from being inconsistent with pleasure add a cheerfulness and sweetness to it.—We regret that the lateness of the hour, prevented the Gentlemen of the Clergy who had previously retired, from hearing the learned Chairman in this instance.

In the course of the night the healths of the President and Vice President Dr. Jebb, of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Harris, Sir Henry Gwillim and several other worthy and exalted characters whom circumstances have connected with this Presidency, were proposed and drank with the greatest applause—Upon the whole we never witnessed an Entertainment of this description which reflected a greater credit upon its Projectors and Managers, and to the eminent individual who was its immediate object it must have been truly gratifying—Indeed the learned Judge in a most eloquent and forcible appeal upon his returning thanks to the Company, seemed to regret the necessity that separated him from a Community, who had testified in such a manner their approbation of him as a Judge, their regard for him as a Man.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta delivered a most excellent discourse at this Presidency, on Sunday last, at St. George's Church, on the Plain, to a very numerous congregation. His Lordship, took his Text from St. John's Gospel Chapter 17th, and 20th and 21st verses "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the World may believe that thou has sent me."

On Monday next the New Church is to be consecrated, on Tuesday the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, will hold a Confirmation, at St. George's Church, and on Thursday a Visitation at the same place—The Visitation Sermon, we understand, will be preached by the Reverend Edward Vaughan, M. A.

The Honorable Company's Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales proceeds in the course of the next week to Bombay, for the purpose of being examined, in consequence of getting on the Pulicat Shoal on her passage from Bengal.

The Brig Eliza, which was to have gone to the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope came on shore, during the late squally weather and was completely lost.—The crew, we are happy to say, were all saved.

We extract from the Java Gazette the following short memorandum of observations made on the summit of Merbaboo (signifying the Mother of Mountains) situated inland from Samarang, and we believe nearly equidistant from Solo and Djocjearte—It is seen from a great distance at sea, and is known by its vicinity to Merapee, a volcanic mountain about the of same elevation, from whose fuelled entrails a cloud of smoke incessantly ascends.

The precise height of these and other mountains of Java is not the least considerable of a long list of desiderata connected with that interesting Island, which our ingenious countrymen in that quarter must still acknowledge to exist; but which the industry and talents displayed by one of them if we mistake not, in a late number of a celebrated periodical work, afford the best founded expectations of soon being supplied to the literary world.

1st August, at 9 A. M.	. .	48. of Fahrenheit.
Noon	. .	52.
4 P. M.	. .	50.
Sunset	. .	46.
Midnight	.	39.
2d August, . 4 A. M.	. .	38.

AMBOYNA.

Many of our Readers will duly appreciate the nature and value of the following communication, which has lately been received from Amboyna.

FORT VICTORIA, JUNE 22, 1815.

On Monday the 5th instant, being the day appointed for the celebration of the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-day, and for a public examination of the Scholars of the central School; the Regents of the Christian districts in Amboyna, and the adjacent Islands of Saparoua and Harooka, and also the School Masters of the district of Fort Victoria, assembled at the Government House, at half past eleven o'clock.

At a little after twelve, the Resident, accompanied by the Secretary, Sub-Secretary, Fort Adjutant, Malay Translator, and Secretary to the Court of Appeal, entered the principal Hall of the Government House, where the Civil and Military Officers of Government, the Members of the College of Justice, and the principal Dutch Inhabitants of the Settlement were assembled, and took his seat at the upper end of the Hall.

In front of the Resident, Chairs were placed for the Rajahs and inferior Regents, who were severally seated according to their rank, and also for the School Masters and Scholars who were to be examined.

As soon as the Resident had taken his seat, the Reverend Mr. Kam submitted to the Resident, a plan for the institution of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Amboyna; which having been approved by the Resident, was adopted by the Gentlemen present; and it was resolved that a Meeting should be convened on a future day, at the Church, for the purpose of electing the Officers of the Institution, and of arranging the details of it's management.

The examination then commenced, in the following order.

A Chapter of the Malay Bible was first read with great fluency, and accuracy of pronunciation and emphasis, by the Scholars composing the 1st Class of the central School, whose names are subjoined:

James Perera.	Paulus Pelupessy.
Sebiandus Watilete	Joshua Tawarpory.
Alexander Warilere.	Johannes Morganey.
Meshack Luiumerry.	Dedruck Latubessy.
Isaac Onic.	

The same Scholars, and also those composing the Second Class of the Institution, were distinguished for the promptitude and accuracy with which they answered various questions proposed to them from two elementary religious treatises, called, the Catechisms of 74 Questions, and of 25 Chapters, The names of these Scholars are subjoined:

Isaac Kakolar.	Abraham Muntalamoute.
William Peters.	Domingus Siloy.
Stephanus De Costa.	Snesbrack Mazuwa.
Israel Pakacla.	

The Scholars of the Second Class who had not attained to an equal degree of proficiency, were:

Petrus Saunila.	Daniel Dopulalang.
Juel Salakay.	Hendreck Wazella.
Domingus Siloy.	Matheas Kaijelly.
David Siloy.	

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Classes, consist of Scholars, whose knowledge was merely elementary, and whose various degrees of proficiency it is unnecessary to distinguish.

Specimens of writing were then exhibited by the Scholars of the First and Second Classes; and several copies of the Lord's Prayer, in the Malay language, were neatly and correctly written in the Resident's presence.

When the examination was finished, rewards were distributed to the Schoolmasters, whose conduct had merited distinction; after which, the Resident delivered the following address to the Superintendant of Schools.

MR. CAREY,

'The public exercises of this day afford a satisfactory proof of the progress which, under your Superintendence, has been effected by the principal Scholars of the central School, in acquiring the rudiments of useful knowledge.

'During a considerable period of the time in which I have administered the Government of these possessions, my attention has been anxiously directed to the important object of introducing an improved system of elementary education and efficient discipline into the Schools established by the late Government.

'Adapted as those Institutions formerly were, to the benevolent purposes of their original foundation; the sphere of their utility had been gradually contracted, and the lustre of their character progressively obscured, by the combined operation of various political causes; under which public spirit became extinct, industry languished, the principles of public virtue were corrupted, and the fruitful seeds of disorder widely disseminated throughout every department of the local Government.

'Under such circumstances it could not be expected, that the Schools alone should resist the contagious influence of general corruption: but although the spirit, by which those Institutions had been originally animated, was extinguished, their organization still subsisted; and they were destined, at a more auspicious period, and under the fostering protection of a British Government, to become the successful instruments of opening and enlarging the sources of useful knowledge, and of dispensing to the Natives of these valuable Islands, the inestimable benefits of learning, civilization, and religion:

'It has accordingly been a principal object of my solicitude, to elevate the fallen character of those establishments; to re-animate them with a portion of their ancient spirit; and to qualify them for accomplishing the beneficial purposes of their original institution, by regulations calculated to administer an effectual remedy to the numerous abuses, which neglect had introduced, and time had fortified; by a scrupulous attention to the moral character, acquirements, and abilities, of the Masters appointed to enforce them; and by establishing in the minds of those, who are the destined objects of their salutary operation, invariable grounds of hope and fear, under an uniform and efficient system of controul and discipline, and under an equitable and impartial distribution of rewards and punishment.

'The report which I lately received from you, of the state of the several schools established in this district, satisfied me that considerable progress had been made in the attainment of those useful objects, that, with few exceptions, the conduct of the Masters had been directed by a laudable spirit of zeal and attention to the performance of their respective duties; that many of the Scholars were distinguished by a creditable proficiency in the acquisition of elementary knowledge; and that the salutary consequences of these improvements, were discernible in the propriety and regularity of their general behaviour.

'The public Exercises, which have been now performed in my presence, have afforded me, the cordial satisfaction of witnessing a corresponding proficiency in the attainments of the Scholars of the central school; and they furnish a decisive proof—both of your zeal in superintending, and of their diligence in pursuing, in the course of their prescribed duties.

'The satisfactory proofs which have thus been exhibited, of general zeal in the Masters, and of honorable emulation in the Scholars, both of the central and subordinate seminaries, inspire me with just confidence of ultimate success, in cultivating and promoting at the Islands, the inseparable interests of learning, virtue, and religion. These are the great purposes of every wise and beneficial system of public institution. They are the purposes, to which the efforts of the British Government have uniformly been directed; and whatever may be the further period of duration assigned to its existence, I shall continue to cherish and pursue them, with a zeal and constancy proportioned to my deep sense of their transcendant importance, to the permanent happiness of the people committed to my Government, and to the steadiness and warmth of my attachment to the public interest and honor.'

To the Editor of the Penang Gazette,

MR EDITOR,

Should it meet your approbation to give publicity to the following Address and List of Subscriptions, you will thereby confer an obligation on,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

PHILANTHROPOS.

Major Farquhar's Address to the Christian Inhabitants of Malacca with a Proposal for a Subscription in aid of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.

In addressing the Christian Community of Malacca on the present occasion, Major Farquhar feels fully satisfied that all, who profess to consider the Holy Scriptures as the foundation of their faith, the source of their comfort, and the rule of their duty, whether Protestants or Roman Catholics, will be equally forwarded in contributing their best aid, according to their respective means, in support of an Institution, the praiseworthy objects of which have been so universally acknowledged and applauded throughout a great part of the Christian World.

Under this conviction, it would, it is presumed, be superfluous in this place, to enter into a lengthened detail of the origin, objects, and progress of the various Bible Societies which have, in the course of but a few years, been established in all quarters of the Globe; still as a considerable portion of those, by whom this Address may be perused, have not perhaps had opportunities of acquiring much information on this subject—the following brief statement of the first formation and subsequent advancement of this most excellent Institution may prove acceptable.

Strongly impressed with the great and manifold advantages that would accure to Christians and to the world at large, by a more general circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the vernacular tongues, a few zealous and public spirited Individuals in London, about ten years ago, formed themselves into a Society with no less a view than that of aiding the publication of the Old and New Testament in all the languages on the face of the Earth; (That Society is called "The British and Foreign Bible Society") and in order the more readily to meet the views and unite the exertions of Christians of every denomination, the Society publishes the Scriptures "without Note or Comment."

In England, this Society has met with the most distinguished patronage and support—Christians of all persuasions have united in promoting it's object, by donations & subscriptions according to their respective circumstances; and in all the principal Towns throughout the United Kingdom, Auxiliary Societies have been formed in aid of the parent one in London.

Among the distinguished Patrons and Supporter's of the Auxiliary Societies may be named. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex and Cambridge; together with many of the most learned and illustrious character in the Kingdom.

Christians in various parts of the Continent of Europe, and in America, when they were apprized of the efforts of those Societies to diffuse the knowledge of the Scriptures in their original purity through all Nations of the Earth, hailed this as the commencement of a new Æra in the Church, and instantly roused themselves to action, uniting their literary talents with their pecuniary means in pursuit of the same exalted end—Hence numerous Societies were most rapidly formed in different places as Auxiliaries to the British and Foreign Bible Society—one was established at Ratisbon in Bavaria, supported principally by the Roman Catholics residing there; one at Stockholm, one at Paris, and one at St. Petersburg, under the exalted Patronage of Alexander, the Emperor of Russia.—In America also many similar Societies have been lately formed with the same extended views.

The exertions of these Societies conjointly have, in a period of less than ten years, circulated upwards of *One Million one hundred and forty-eight thousand Copies* of the Sacred Scriptures in the Languages of Europe; besides the aid they have afforded to the translating and printing of the Old and New Testaments in the various Languages of Pagan Countries.

In the year 1811, an Auxiliary Bible Society was established at Calcutta on the same principles, and with the same specific object as those already mentioned—appertaining to which is a Bible Repository, containing Copies of the Old and New Testament in most European, as well as many Indian languages.

The example of the Christian Community at Calcutta has been followed by the formation of Bible Societies at Bombay, Columbo, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope; and most liberal Subscriptions have been entered into at Madras, Java, and other Settlements, in support of the same benevolent Institution.

Having said thus much in elusidation of the establishment and general objects of this Society, it does not appear necessary to enlarge any farther on the subject, but briefly to notice that the presence of the Reverend Mr. Milne, a Protestant Chinese Missionary in this Settlement, a man whose character stands very high in the Society to which he belongs, and I may add, deservedly so with all to whom he is known, affords a ready and most desirable medium of conveying the amount of such contributions as may be obtained in this place, to the Society at Calcutta, and of corresponding with the President or Secretary of that Establishment, relative to the application of the said Subscriptions, and the procuring of the requisite supply of Bibles and Testaments in such Languages as are best suited to the Christian Inhabitants of this Community.—This duty Major Farquhar is persuaded Mr. Milne will most cordially undertake.

The following articles are therefore proposed.

I. That heartily approving of the liberal principles on which the Calcutta Bible Society is founded, and of the objects it has in view, a Subscription in aid of its Funds, be immediately set on foot amongst the Christian Inhabitants of Malacca.

II. That the money thus subscribed, shall be deposited in the hands of the Reverend Mr. Milne, for the purpose of being remitted as soon as possible to the President of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.

III. That the President or Secretary of the said Society, shall be requested to send to Malacca, by the earliest opportunity a certain number of copies of the Scriptures in Dutch, English, Portuguese, Armenian, Malay, &c. amounting to 3-5th of the sum subscribed, the remaining 2-5th to be applied to the general purposes of the Society.

IV. That the copies of the Scriptures thus procured, shall be disposed of at a reduced price to the poorer Classes, who possess them not, or distributed *Gratis*, as circumstances shall dictate, and the amount obtained for copies sold, shall be again remitted to the Society at Calcutta.

V. That the Reverend Mr. Milne be requested to correspond with the Society at Calcutta on the objects of this Subscription, and to charge himself with the disposal and distribution of the Bibles received from the said Society for the use of this Settlement.

VI. That this Address and Proposals be translated into the Dutch and Portuguese Languages for the information of those who cannot read English, after which it shall be sent round to receive the names of Subscribers.

(Signed) W. FARQUHAR,

Malacca, the 11th July, 1815.

(A true Copy,)

W. FARQUHART, RESIDENT.

Here follows a List of Subscriptions amounting to Spanish Dollars 516.

Translation of a Letter from the China Captain at *Tringgana* addressed in Chinese to Major Farquhar, Resident of Malacca, in consequence of his having forwarded to the Writer, a Book of Chinese New Testaments and Tracts in the close of 1814.

The Ruler of the vile Country (*a*) *Tring gana*, whose surname is *Chang* and his name *Shing-hëën*, presents this Letter up to the Throne (*b*) of the exalted King of the pearl nation. Respectfully commencing—I was a short time ago graciously favored with the receipt of a Book of sacred Books, and a Letter (*c*) valuable as the Genis. I bow the head, worship, and read; and according to order have divided the Books, and presented them to the multitude to deliver to their children and friends, that all may diligently read the classics of the virtuous sages.—In days of old the province of *Shangtung* (*d*) in the adorned middle nation (China) (*e*) produced the holy and virtuous Sage, Confucius, who taught to read the ancient classical Books, and delivered them down to ten thousand generations. During a former Dynasty [viz. that of *Sung*] appeared the great literary character, called *Choo-foo-tsze*, who paraphrased the said Books.

But I knew not before, that the nations withoutside (*e*) had virtuous sages, who could make moral Books to be handed down to myriads of ages, to exhort the people to reform their evils and return to goodness—such merit and virtue are inexhaustible.—The Bird *Hung* (*f*) being at hand, I purposely adorn this inch Letter, and respectfully offer it up to the Ruler of the nation to examine it.—His humble subject Captain *Chang-Shing-hëën* bows and pays his respects.

Calcutta Intelligence.

DECEMBER 27th.

On Sunday the 9th of July, a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, read in all Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, for the signal victory of Waterloo:—

O God, the Disposer of all human events, without those aid the strength of man is weakness, and the counsels of the wisest are as nothing, accept our praise and thanksgiving for the signal victory which thou hast recently vouchsafed to the Allied Armies in Flanders—Grant, O merciful God, that the result of this mighty battle, terrible in conflict, but glorious beyond example in success, may put an end to the miseries of Europe, and staunch the blood of nations. Bless we beseech thee the

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(*a*) It is the custom in Chinese correspondence and in polite conversation to use some term that denote meanness or rather expresses a high degree of humility, when a man has occasion to speak or write of himself, his Parents, his Children, his House, and Country; and on the contrary to bestow some honorable epithet on all that belongs to another; even his Dogs and Poultry are honorable, while those of the writer or speaker are all mean and vile.

(*b*) Literally ("the Dragon's Seat") a term given to the throne of the Emperor.

(*c*) A Chinese Letter addressed to him by a Friend to the propagation of the Gospel.

(*d*) In Chinese Books it is commonly called *Loo Kwob*, that is the Kingdom of *Loo*, the chief theatre of the actions of the great Chinese Philopsopher.

(*e*) The Chinese, being generally extremely ignorant of Geography, call their own Country the "middle nation," and consider all the world beside, as its suburbs only—hence the term "out side"

(*f*) "*Hung*," this phrase refers to a story among the Chinese; they say that a certain man, cut off from all communication with China, wished exceedingly to send Letters thither, but knew not how; at length he caught this Bird and tied his Letters to its feet, by which means his object was accomplished.—Hence when the Chinese send a Letter they generally say, "this comes by a convenient Birth"—i. e. a favorable opportunity.

Allied Armies with thy continued favor, Stretch forth thy right hand to help and direct them. Let not the glory of their progress be stained by ambition, nor sullied by rapine: but let Thy holy spirit support them in danger, controul them in victory, and raise them above all temptation to evil, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honor and Glory, now and for ever, Amen.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

Now the approach to the Temple of Fortune is crowded with her Votaries, anxious to prefer a claim to the Golden Favours, which with liberal hand, she is prepared to distribute on Monday next, in honour of the New Year. Now then the opportunity presents, when the adventurer may be raised in all instant to affluence and independence; and the chance of that favorable contingency even were there only one capital in the wheel, would be a strong and natural inducement to enterprize; but in a scheme containing so numerous a list of prices as the present Calcutta Lottery, it becomes a species of self injustice to the individual and to his connexions, to stand aloof and keep without the sphere of Fortune's gifts, while a gratification to her richest favours, may be obtained at the humble stake of a single Lottery Ticket.

LOTTERY ANECDOTES.

In one of the Calcutta Lotteries a gentleman bought four tickets, for the benefit of two infant daughters. The ticket that was drawn came up a prize of ten thousand rupees, and the second was drawn to a hundred rupees, which was exchanged for an undrawn ticket; and on the ensuing day, this latter produced a prize of one thousand rupees. Another ticket was then purchased, the fruit of which was five thousand rupees; so that the young ladies as they come of age will be rich Heiresses; and whether they have or have not the fascinations of beauty, they will certainly possess the more substantial charms of wealth.

Many persons have sued for years at the shrine of the fickle goddess, and at length have been repaid by a handsome prize. This event has happened to some, at the end of the tenth year. One adventurer, has twice gained the Gorgeous Lac, and others have partaken of the Lac and the Fifty in the same Lottery, receiving the intelligence of both by the same dawk On the other hand, many are the disappointments of those who have heedlessly parted with the great object of their wishes. The late Mr. Toshach, a surgeon on this establishment, was desired by a friend to purchase for him a ticket in the Town Hall Lottery. Mr. T., who was of frugal and thirsty habits, perceiving the advantage to be derived from the sale of his own undrawn ticket at the advanced price of the day—sent his friend the number which was in a few days drawn a prize of 100,000 rupees! It has happened to some persons in Calcutta, that in making selections from a few tickets to answer some application (thereby saying themselves the trouble of sending to the Bank) they have heedlessly rejected and discarded the Magnificent Lac, and bestowed it on some one by whom this dispensation of fortune was little regarded, and who would probably dissipate it in a few months.

From the consideration of these facts, several inferences will suggest themselves to the contemplation of the moralizing Adventurer; never despair, your preserverance must ultimately be crowned with success; if you only buy a sufficient number of tickets, you are sure of the great prize. Never suppose your good fortune is exhausted; for certain it is, every single adventure at the begining of a lottery, sets forth with precisely the same chance as in the preceding. Lastly never by parting with a single ticket or agreeing to a transfer, part with your luck, for.

'There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood lead on to Fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life,
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries;
—And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.'

[*From the Appendix of the Calcutta Gazette.*]

At eleven o'clock this morning, a Meeting was held in the Town Hall, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of raising a Subscription for the benefit of the Families of those who suffered at Waterloo.—It was very numerously and respectably attended. The business of the Meeting having been explained in an appropriate address from Mr. Fulton, Sheriff of Calcutta; Mr. Strettell rose and addressed the Sheriff in an animated and impressive speech, of which the following is but a very meagre and imperfect report:

"Sir,

"We are here assembled to join with our Country in contributing to the relief of the Families of the Heroes who laid down their lives in defence of the liberties of Europe, and of their Country, on the glorious field of Waterloo, and in the memorable actions which led to it. We should but ill repay the noble sacrifices made by them, if we were to confine ourselves to the mere expression of cold admiration of their deeds; if we were to leave in distress, families, by the death of whose father, sons, and brothers, the glories of that proud day were earned—if we were to refuse to supply to them that support, by the sacrifice of which we have so much gained—we should prove ourselves insensible to, and unworthy of, the merits of men, whose hearts must have been cheered in the awful hour of trial, by the firm conviction, that if their efforts prevailed, if by their self devotion, should be purchased the liberties of Europe and of their own country, and the happiness of all who survived the bloody conflict, the individuals most dear to them must share in the common benefit, and meet with a sure refuge in the generosity and gratitude of their countrymen. The patriotism of these brave men sprung from their love and attachment to the blessings secured to them by the constitution of their country; and that took its rise from the affection and love they bore to their families. It is this compound feeling, which extending itself from the narrow circle of domestic privacy to the extremes of the society that secures their welfare, forms the mass of national patriotism, and flows through channels as numerous as are the individuals of the State. It is indeed fortunate that the wisdom and judgment of the British Government, preferring the solid blessings to be derived from a state of freedom and independence, to a fleeting and deceitful moment of ease, rejected the timid councils of those who blindly recommended so short sighted a policy. If unfortunately they had been misled by that temporising spirit and those cowardly suggestions, how different a scene would now be presented to us! Instead of raising those proud trophies of national triumph and honor, at once bespeaking the glory and gratitude of the Nation, and as it were telegraphing to future times and unborn generations, when and how to act in critical times of difficulty and danger, they, as the menials of an insulting conquerer, would be engaged in the servile and shameful employment of rearing monuments of their own debasement and cowardice, the very magnificence and stupenduousness of which as indicative of the resources and strength of a country enslaved by their weakness, would prove a lasting testimony of their pusillanimity and treachery.

"The Great Duke of Wellington, with a modesty peculiar to the brave, transferred the glory of the victory of Waterloo to the troops commanded by him; and it may truly be said that without such men even his transcendant genius might have been foiled. But by the cooperation of their valour, his fame will now glide down the stream of time, the object of universal admiration and emulation, proclaiming to all future ages and nations, that whilst acting in the defence of right, and in the prosecution of a just cause, they ought never to despair of their fortunes, or of the success of their arms.

"Great as must be our pride and exultation at the unequalled success of our Countrymen in Europe, it is to us a matter of peculiar gratification, that the wisdom of their councils and the valour of our Soldiers in the field, have been emulated in these, the distant dominions of the United Kingdom. The history of all nations, ancient and modern, has proved, that their submission to foreign aggression on their territories, has invariably proceeded from one of two causes, equally destructive of their fame and fortune—timidity, or want of means of resistance. Whilst moderation carried to the very verge of discretion had a chance of averting hostilities, the Councils of our Government adopted and obeyed its dictates; but when it was found that valour and all the energies of the British subject in arms could alone resist and repel insolent aggression, an opportunity was given to brave soldiers in India of vying with their brethren in Europe in the noble contempt of death, of sharing in the glory obtained by them, and of evincing that the British heart and its attachment to the cause of justice, and of its country, are the same in every clime. We have reason to rejoice that an enemy so formidable as the Goorkahs shewed their hostile disposition at a time when we were so well prepared to encounter them; the more so as whilst by the success of our arms, we have deprived them of all hope of future success in invasion, we have, by our moderation, convinced them, that if they continue to act within the rules prescribed by the laws of good neighbourhood, they have nothing to fear from our strength—Whilst the wisdom of British measures is thus seconded by British valor, the glory of the United Kingdom can never set on any part of its dominions."

The learned gentleman concluded by moving the first of the series of resolutions printed below, which was seconded by his Lordship the Chief Justice, who congratulated the great commercial city of Calcutta, on the results of the battle of Waterloo, which had thrown open every port in Europe to their adventurous industry, and had constituted them the Merchants of the World.

The Honorable C. F. Stuart, now rose, and stated that at the suggestion of some friends near him, for whose opinion he entertained the highest respect, he begged to propose, that the fund subscribed by the Gentlemen of this Presidency, for the families of those who sufferred during the late Campaign, should be transmitted directly from hence to the Duke of Wellington, with an Address, expressive of high respect for him, and admiration of his gallant companions; instead of being, conformably with the original proposition, immediately forwarded to the Committee for managing the fund established for similar purposes in England. He urged, that this mode of transmission would afford a most favourable opportunity of expressing to that Nobleman, the sentiments entertained by the Indian public, of the transcendant services he has rendered to his country; and would prove highly gratifying to many individuals who were personally acquainted with his Grace, and had been the companions of his military career in his empire.—This proposal could not but be well received by an assembly who remembered with pride and satisfaction, that India had been the cradle in which the unrivalled talents of the noble Duke had been nursed. It was seconded by Major Doyle, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Stuart then rose a second time, and commemorated the glories of the unequalled day of the 16th and 18th of June, in a full flow of eloquence and feeling, which electrified every one of his hearers, whose admiration was repeatedly expressed by loud plaudits and animated cheering. We exceedingly regret our total inability to report faithfully an address alike honorable to the head and heart of the speaker; and irresistibly calculated to promote in a very extensive degree the objects of the meeting. All that we can attempt is a feeble outline of its principal divisions. Mr. Stuart began by modesty stating, that the purposes of their being called together had been so ably explained by Mr. Advocate General, that it was unnecessary, (if he were to be guided by necessity alone,) for him to say one word; but that now when he was upon his legs, he could not refrain from offering his humble tribute of admiration of the glorious victory at Waterloo; and of that gallant army by which it had been achieved. He stated that, to estimate properly the extent of what we owed to that gallant army, it was necessary to consider, not only the valour it had displayed, but the paramount importance of the victory which it had gained; and the consequences which might have resulted from defeat. The slightest indecision, the least wavering might have been fatal. But neither wavering nor indecision was to be met with in that heroic army—and a victory was obtained, more complete and more decisive than any which the page of history had recorded.—Mr. Stuart then adverted to the prompt and timely decision which the illustrious Duke had displayed in sending forward a few British regiments on the evening of the 15th, to the assistance of the Prussians then severely attacked, and commented upon the glorious resistance made on the following day by that small band at Quartre Bras, when opposed to two complete divisions of the French army—a resistance worthy of the most exalted deeds in the brightest annals of Athens or of Rome. The immence importance of this noble stand might be estimated from the recorded opinion of Lord Castlereagh, who had declared that to it was chiefly owing the splendid results of the battle of the 18th, as without it the Duke of Wellington would not have been enabled to take up the position, long before selected by his pre-eminent skill, at Waterloo.

Having called up to the imagination of his hearers the splendid scene of that glorious field on which, for seven anxious hours the British army withstood and repelled many repeated attacks of an enemy, outnumbering it beyond all common proportion, he dwelt on the importance of its results, not only to the glory of the British Nation, but to the immediate interests of the great contest in which they were engaged. The extent to which the great cause of Europe was at stake on that day, must be estimated by the important consequences of the victory on our national resources. The most sanguine members of His Majesty's Cabinet had admitted that much depended upon the speedy termination of the war, as the finances of Great Britain could not support a lengthened expenditure of such magnitude as to feed and subsidise almost all the Great Powers of Europe. In celebrating the glory of the combat he rapidly adverted to the various occasions in which the British Army under Lord Wellington in Spain, had maintained their national superiority over the boasted and misnamed invincible legions of France, and defeated in succession every one of French armies under every one of their most famous Generals: thus bursting the spell that had till then bound Europe in chains, and paralysed all her efforts for deliverance. The only loophole the pride of France still resorted, to was that our army had never engaged a French army headed by Napoleon.—But that event at last took place; and the result is known. The rival Captains met in a contest, where national animosity and military rivalry were joined together, to render the conflict more fierce and dreadful than any recorded history. Its termination left the British General unrivalled for military science, and the British Army for military prowess. He pathetically addressed the feelings of the meeting, by calling them to the field of battle, to listen to the last wishes of the dying soldiers. Had they been there, they would have heard from the lips of the expiring heroes, that the highest consolation they could receive amid the agonies of death, that the sweetest balm which could be poured into their bleeding wounds, would be the assurance that their widows and their orphans would be protected. He urged that such protection and guardianship, was a moral duty and a sacred trust; and exhorted all who heard him to open both their hearts and their purses for so benevolent and humane an end. Alluding to the subscriptions for proposed entertainments in honor of the Victory, he urged that this was no time for balls and senseless show, and hoped, that they would give way to more solid expressions of exultation and gratitude. The conclusion of his admirable address, was accompanied by universal applause of the meeting.

The meeting then proceeded to frame a set of Resolutions, of which we can only give a rough draught.

1. Resolved, that a subscription be opened for the relief of the families of the British soldiers, who were killed or disabled in the battle of Waterloo, & during the late campaign under His Grace the Duke of Willington.

2. That a Committee, consisting of Lieut. Gen. Palmer, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B. Colonel Hawkins, Mr. Rocke, Hon. C. F. Stuart, Mr. Colvin, Senior, Mr. Palmer, Major Doyle, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Fullarton, Mr. P. Stewart, Mr. Hogue, Mr. D. Clarke, Mr. Barretto, and Mr. Sarkies, be appointed for the purpose of collecting the Subscripsions, and transmitting their amount through the hands of His Grace the Duke of Wellington to the General Committee, of the Fund established for like purposes in London; and further, that the Committee be empowered to add such other Members to their own body as they may deem proper.

3. That the Bengal Bank be requested to act as Treasurers.

4. That the Residents at the out-stations of this Presidency, be invited to convene meetings and promote similar subscriptions, and to remit their amount to the Treasurer a Calcutta.

5. That the Committee do prepare an Address, expressive of the high respect and admiration entertained by the British Inhabitants of this settlement for his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and that it be laid on the Table of the Town Hall for subscription.

6. That the thanks of the Meeting be returned to Mr. Strettell and Mr. Stuart for their

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1816.

(*Continued from the last page.*)

very eloquent and impressive speeches on the present occasion.

7. That the thanks of the Meeting be returned to the Sheriff for his readiness in convening it, and his able conduct in the chair.

A paper was then sent round for signatures, and previously to the breaking up of the meeting, the sum subscribed amounted to Sicca Rupees 24,300.

The business of the day was much assisted in its progress by the exertions of Sir E. H. East, Mr. Rocke, and other gentlemen.

Before concluding this hasty sketch, we have to offer in apology for its manifold imperfections, that they have in part arisen from our earnest desire to bring speedily and more generally within the consideration of the public, and thus to promote as far as lies within our limited ability, objects so honorable to this Community.

Subscription for the Relief of the Families of the British Soldiers, who fell at Waterloo.

	Sa. Rs.
Sir Edward Hyde East,	500
Edward Strettell,	500
R. Rocke,	500
John Elliot,	500
Colvins, Bazett and Co.	1,000
Colonel Hawkins,	500
A. Welland,	400
Alexander and Co.	1,000
Stewart and Robertson,	500
Cruttenden and Mackillop,	1,000
C. F. Stuart,	500
C. F. Doyle,	500
G. Fitzclarance,	500
J. Irwin,	500
W. Morton,	500
J. Wemyss,	300
Edward Watson,	300
Robert Campbell,	200
B. Comberbach,	200
J. Bracken,	100
J. Bryce,	100
G. Saunders,	400
R. Saunders,	200
J. W. Sherer,	500
John W. Paxton,	500
H. Wood,	400
J. B. East,	300
Major Bryant,	£75
J. Palmer,	1,000
Lieut. Genl. Sir John Macdonald,	1,000
Major G. H. Gall,	500
Major Wood, Engineer,	500
H. H. Wilson,	200
Reverend H. Shepherd,	200
Henry Mathew,	200
John Kinloch,	200
G. T. Bayley,	200
D. Scott, junior,	200
C. Morley,	200
W. H. Oakes,	200
P. M. Wynch,	200
H. T. Prinsep,	200
J. Jameson,	200
J. Barretto and Sons,	1,500
J. S. Adams,	200
James Calder,	250
C. Blaney,	300
T. Aardwicke,	100
R. Howard,	500
J. S. Crabbe,	200
J. Blanchard,	100
W. Fane,	200
R. M. Tilghman,	100
C. Stuart,	100
Adam Kinloch,	100
R. C. Plowden,	300
Lieut. General Palmer,	1,000
W. Blackmore,	200
H. Young,	100
J. W. Taylor,	100
Revd. J. Parson,	500
Mackintosh, Fulton and McClintock,	1,0 0
A. Wilson,	200
	24,360

In our Paper of this morning, we erroneously stated, that the private trader Charles Mills would not leave the Pilot till the 15th proximo. That vessel will drop down on the 6th or 8th, and proceed to sea without delay.

DECEMBER 28th.

Many of our readers will be pleased to learn, that Dr. Walter Ross Munro, late First Member of the Medical Board of this Establishment, whose very delicate state of health rendered it extremly doubtful whether he would outlive the voyage to England, had rapidly recovered after leaving St. Helena, and was perfectly well at the date of our latest accounts from London.

On Friday last, the first annual sale of opium took place at the Company's Godowns, when the undermentioned quantity was disposed of.

BEHAR, chests 1,691
BENARES, do. 424

Total 2,115

The Patna produce averaged 1088, 14, 0, and that of Benares 1951, 9, 1 per chest: falling considerably short of the prices fetched at the sale of 20th February last, which aver-aged for Patna 2,275, 13, 8; and for Benares, 2144, 12, 4. The purchasers were chiefly natives.

A few days ago, the requisite documents relative to the state of the Union Society up to the end of October, were laid before the Managers by Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton and McClintock, Agents of the Institution. They presented a very favorable view of the present state of the Funds of the Society; which including all previous casualties as certained at the time of the report being drawn up, gave the value of eventual shares on lapsed lives at at Sicca Rupees 9,043, 14, 6 each. Taking these shares at the fair calculated value, at which they had been held out to publick estimation, the funds shew a surplus of Sicca Rupees 65,738, 6, 9.

Of late, fogs have been much more prevalent than they usually are at so early a period of the Cold Season. They are productive of much inconvenience and danger to persons traversing the streets by night. On Friday evening as John Hall, Esq. and Dr. Russell were proceeding from Chowringhee to Calcutta, they encountered a heavy stream of fog at the corner by which Park Street joins the Chowringhee road, and such was the darkness of the night, that their coachmen were not aware of their situation until both carriages were overturned in the drains skirting the street. Luckily the ladies and gentlemen within the carriages received no injury.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

DOWNING STREET, JULY 3d.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Sir Francis Mac-Naghten, Knt. to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal.

LONDON,—JULY 11.

The 9th Light Dragoons expect orders to embark forthwith, to relieve one of the Regiments that suffered severely in the late dreadful battle.

The 1st division of the 3d, or King's own Dragoons, will march through town, on their way to Ramsgate, on the 16th instant.

Captain W. King is appointed to the Leonidas: Capt. Briggs to the Leviathan; Capt. Skisey to the Maidstone: Captain Burdett, Chesapeake; Captain J. A Gordon, Superb; Captain H. Pigot, Dionede; Captain Fabian, Orpheus; Captain Tailour, Leven; Lieuts. M. Crofton, Duncan; W. Moriarty, Tyrian; G. B. Hutchings, Elizabeth; J. Peyton, Sybille; G. Selby, Urgent. Mr. Wade Blake is promoted to the rank of Commander.

J. W. Molloy, Esq. is appointed Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty in the Leeward Islands, vice A. P. Molloy, Esq. deceased.

LONDON—JUNE 29.

Yesterday a very numerous and respectable meeting took place at the City of London Tavern, Mr. A. Baring in the Chair, to adopt the necessary means of opening a general Subscription for the relief of the wounded sufferers, and the families of those who fell in the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Baring stated, that it had occurred to several individuals that it would be a matter of great propriety to offer some compensation to the relatives of the brave men who had so nobly perished in the cause of their country, as well as to those who had been wounded in the late splendid and important victory. In whatever light that success was regarded, it could not fail to excite corresponding emotion of admiration and gratitude in every mind. It might perhaps be supposed by some, that it was rather in the province of Government to apply such rewards or remuneration as the gallantry and sufferings of our soldiers should deserve, but a very little consideration would shew that a voluntary subscription was infinitely preferable to the opening a door to an expenditure that might be endless. On this occasion he had no doubt there would prevail the utmost readiness in contributing relief to those who had rendered such signal services to their country.

Two resolutions were then drawn up, and adopted; the first extending the application of the subscription to all who may suffer in the present campaign, and the other for appointing a Committee of Management, and of correspondence with such other Committees, as may be formed for the same purpose.

Mr. Rowcroft appealed to the feelings of the Assembly, whether a call more powerful had ever been made on their generosity, than was made by the glorious effort which had exalted the renown of this country, and saved the independence of Europe. In 1803, their subscriptions had in view a prospective object, and looked forward to a long series of future calamities; at present they had fortunately overcome the danger, and had only a debt of gratitude to discharge. The Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's had done incalculable good,—it had assuaged affliction in all its varieties. He had it from unquestionable authority that it was now a common thing, and had been so for the last ten years, for the surgeon to prevail on the unfortunate sufferers to submit to the loss of their limbs, by reminding them that the Patriotic Fund would prevent its incapaciating them for obtaining a livelihood. A bond was entered into in 1803, which had been fully redeemed, but the funds were nearly exhausted, and for what remained there were ample claimants. The present was a separate occasion, and one, in marking which, and in testifying sympathy with those who shed their blood so freely for the benefit of their countrymen, he was sure there could be but one disposition. It was desirable that gentlemen, in putting down their names, should recollect the influence it would have at Liverpool, at Bristol, in Jamaica, and in Calcutta, where the zeal would be found to be equally warm, and whose contributions however large, could not exceed the measure of the services they were designed to reward (applause.)

Mr. Fuller, late M. P. for Sussex, begged to know whether the time of subscribing was arrived as he intended to put down 200 guineas. This was not a time in which Gentlemen should spend their money in purchasing Bond-street trinkets and useless fopperies. They should endeavour to relieve the distress of their noble-hearted countrymen, and it would afford them consolation in the last hours of their lives.

Mr. Rowcroft observed, that no drafts could be received, previous to the appointment of Treasurers and a Committee; but Gentlemen might put down their names, in order that no time might be lost in giving the example to the country.

Mr. Martin congratulated himself on the sobriety and good sense which had been manifested in this Meeting. It proved that however great our joy at the advantages that had been gained, Englishmen could always feel for the distresses and calamity by which victory was necessarily attended.

A Committee was then appointed, and a very liberal subscription commenced immediately.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

THE PUBLIC THEATRES.—MORRIS *v.* KEMBLE AND HARRIS.

The judgment of the Court was finally pronounced in the following form:—

Lord Chancellor.—There were two motions respecting the dispute between the proprietors of the little Theatre in the Hay-market & the proprietors of the great Theatre in Covent-garden: the one was to dissolve an injunction against the proprietors of Covent-garden Theatre, with reference to four dramatic pieces—the Agreeable Surprise, Village Lawyer, We fly by Night, and X. Y. Z. It was an injunction which prevented the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, men and women, and George Colman, Esq. from performing, or causing to be performed, the pieces I have mentioned, or any of the dramatic pieces of George Colman. The injunction was moved for after it had happened that under particular circumstances one of these pieces, the Agreeable Surprise, had been performed at Covent Garden Theatre. The proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, or such of them as attend, seem to have had an opinion that the injunction did not prevent their performing the Agreeable Surprise; and having advertised it for representation, the interposition of those who thought themselves called upon to interpose, was not in time to prevent its being a serious inconvenience not to play that part of the performance so announced. The proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre seem to have thought the injunction did not extend to that entertainment, as it was not mentioned in the prohibitory part of the writ of injunction, and that they had a right to perform it by reason of its ancientry, and the fact of its being performed at other Theatres. I am still of opinion, that attending to the whole of the writ of injunction, it clearly extends to prevent the performance of the four compositions which are all specifically mentioned in the body of the writ, and that the words "herein before mentioned" clearly apply to them all. The material question was to have that point settled. There was another complaint. It was stated that the general words which were supposed to comprehend all that Mr. Colman had composed, or ever should compose, were words which were much too general in a writ of injunction. I am of opinion, that with respect to every one of the parties but Mr. Colman, they are so—for how are the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to be acquainted with the fact, that the new pieces presented to them are not the productions of the persons who present them, but are the fruits of the genius of Mr. Colman. I think it would be too much to place the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre under the harrow of a writ of injunction, so general in its terms; and therefore, if a case arises respecting any other composition made the subject of dramatic representation, in violation of the rights of the proprietors of the Hay-market Theatre, that case must be stated, and a fresh writ of injunction praped for. To a certain extent, then, the motion for dissolving the injunction has succeeded. On the other hand a motion was made by Mr. Morris, not meaning that it should succeed in the terms of it, but made use of, as the only means by which he conceived it could obtain what, under this agreement with Mr. Colman, he thought he had a right to as proprietor of the Hay-market Theatre. His motion was, that two Gentlemen, Mr. Harris and Mr. Kemble, should be committed to the Fleet-prison, for having violated the injunction, by performing the Entertainment called The Agreeable Surprise. As to Mr. Harris, he may be considered as having directions for the performance; but in saying this, I am quite sure he had no idea of violating, or meant to violate the injunction. As to Mr. Kemble, there was no personal interposion of his. I do not believe, and I think I am speaking correctly, that, it not being one of his own nights, he even knew the Agreeable Surprise was to be performed. But attending to the distinction between the words "performing," and "causing to be performed," I apprehend that after this injunction, the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre place the performances under the management of Mr. Thomas Harris, or Mr. Henry Harris, and they select the property of the Hay-market Theatre for representation, they must be considered as "causing" these things to be performed. Mr. Hart makes his objection,—he says this is a motion to commit for performing, and not for causing to be performed; and he says that if he had had notice of the motion in this form, he should have had a defence. This seemed to be a surprise, but whether an agreeable one or not, I will not undertake to say. The real question is, whether these words," causing to be performed," are words that mean different acts, or whether they are words of tautology. I am not afraid of incurring the censure of the world, when I say that this Court is pretty much in the habit of using words of tautology, and therefore perfectly capable of judging what are so.—I think I can dispose of this satisfactorily. When you look at an injunction that prevents you from "performing or causing to be performed," certain pieces, in order to determine whether it means two distinct acts, or the same, you must look to the persons who are to perform. I apprahend it is impossible, in the fair sense of the word, to say that Mr. Harris, or Mr. Kemble, or any other proprietors who have no theatrical character, can perform The Agreeable Surprise. Certain individuals may perform certain parts, but how any one person can violate an injunction by performing The Agreeable Surprise, I cannot conjecture. I remember to have seen a play-bill, in which it was announced, that Mr. Bannister, a gentleman of a very versatile genius, was to perform every part. Mr. Bannister might do so, but I do not see how Mr. Harris or Mrs. Anne Somebody, and the other proprietors can be restrained in any other sense than in causing to be performed. I am the more confirmed in this because in the affidavits of Mr. Harris and Mrs

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Kemble, they state that in performing the Agreeable Surprise, which they admit, they did not mean to violate any injunction, and there may be cases in which doing and causing a thing to be done may have a different meaning, but I think recollecting who the persons are, and the thing to be done, that these words are chargeable with tautology. The great question is respecting these four farces. They certainly are not to be acted unless the injunction is dissolved. On the first motion, the injunction I have reformed; as to the latter, there has been a violation of the injunction, but without any intention to violate it, and therefore the best way of settling this dispute, and of restoreing harmony between the two theatres, is to say that there shall be no costs on either side

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 4.

ORANGE SOCIETIES.

Sir H. Parnell rose, pursuant to his notice, to move an address to the Prince Regent, for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the nature and consequences of Orange Societies in Ireland. When the Petitioners from Newry applied to him last year, he advised them to leave the matter in the hands of his Majesty's Government; they did so, and he was concerned to find, that up to the present time nothing had been done in it. He stated the nature of Orange Societies, who bound themselves by oath to support King George, as long as he should support the Protestant ascendancy; thus making their allegiance conditional. They also bound themselves not to disclose any information they might receive. The Petitioners complained that they disturbed the public peace by their proceedings, which excited animosities, and even riots and murders, as well as in erfering in the due administration of justice. The Honorable Baronet proceeded to read other subordinate allegations, contained in the Petition of last year. On being applied to to present their Petition this year, he said he requested to be informed whether the evil complained of had diminished since last year; when they assured him that they continued to the same extent as heretofore. He alluded to the opinion of Judge Fletcher, who lately declared that these societies had produced the most mischievous effects, and that he pronounced all such meetings to be contrary to law; and was convinced that till they were put down, and the arms taken from their hands, the tranquility of the North of Ireland could not be attained. On these grounds, and without any hostility to the Government, he thought the subject so important as to require the immediate attention of Parliament. He then made his motion. On the question being put.

Mr. Peel said, it would not be necessary for him to detain the House at any length, on the subject either of the speech or the motion of the Hon. Baronet. The motion he considered to be totally unnecessary: it seemed part of the system of the Hon. Baronet to bring forward such a motion every year, and at an equally late period of the Sessions. On the 12th of July 1813, he made the same sort of motion; on the 19th July 1814, he made a speech without making any motion, and on the 4th of July this year, he makes his motion again. It must therefore be evident to the Hon. Baronet himself, that no expediency existed for the commission. It was merely to enquire whether the statements in the Newry Petition and Judge Fletcher's opinion were true or false. It was a commission which was neither to be empowered to examine witnesses on oath, nor to punish any person who might be proved guilty of exciting disturbances. It was, therefore, to be a sort of roving commission of inquiry, equally absurd as unnecessary. He hoped that the House would deem it quite inexpedient to enter into any investigation of general allegations; unsupported by specific charges of facts. If some of the Hon. Baronet's statements were true, that juries were influenced, and magistrates prejudiced by these societies, he would leave it to the House to say, whether such a state of society would exist. If the Hon. Baronet had any charge to make against the Irish Government, he begged him to bring it forward and he would pledge himself that it would be openly met and controverted.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald defended the proposition of Sir H. Parnell. He repeated the contents of the Petition, as just grounds of inquiry; coming as they did from persons of all religious persuations, and complaining of the proceedings of the Orange Societies interrupting the impartial administration of the laws. No less than fourteen petitions had been presented on this subject without effect. He could state from his own experience, that the influence of religious feeling excited by these Societies was so great, that it had in many cases been deemed mercy to prefer martial law instead of the ordinary law of the land. He was convinced that it was more the interest of the Protestants themselves than of the Catholics, to put down these Societies. As the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel), must be perfectly aware, that a great part of Ireland is now disturbed, he must be also aware of the advantage that would arise from putting an end to the causes of the disturbances which are to be found in these Societies more than in any thing else.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald could not suffer the subject to pass without a few observations. He had never heard any question less likely to command the adoption of the House than that which had been brought forward by the Hon. Baronet and supported by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. M. Fitzgerald.) in a speech abounding in unsupported allegations. He (the Hon. Baronet) had even confessed that he did not suspect or charge the Government with any partiality and yet he wished a commission to enquire into the charges of the Petitioners. The Right Hon. Gentleman then defended the Government of Lord Whitworth and the Duke of Richmond against the insinuations of Mr. M. Fitzgerald, as having been less impartial than those of Lords Cornwallis and Fitzwilliam, and insisted that they had never departed from that impartial administration of justice which it was their duty to preserve. As to the disturbed state of the country to which the Right Hon. Friend had alluded, he ought in candour to have stated that these were the precise parts were such Associations do not exist. He entreat him not to persist in the opinion, that martial law was preferable to trial by jury. Such feelings were too predominant amongst us, but they were most egregious; and he agreed with him that the revival of such topics as were now brought forward, was not injudicious. He would oppose the motion, from a firm conviction there was no foundation for the interposition of Government.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald explained that he did not mean to impute impartiality of conduct on the part of Government towards either of the parties.

Colonel Archer said, that there were other Societies more obnoxious to the public peace than the Orangemen, such as Ribbonmen and others, and why had not the Honorable Baronet included them in his motion? He thought such a question calculated to keep alive animosities which the Honorable Baronet condemned; and he trusted that the House would not countenance any such attack upon a body of loyal individuals as the Orangemen had proved themselves to be.

Sir H. Parnell explained, and stated that the Ribbonmen had associated to protect themselves against the proceedings of the Orangemen. He repeated the anecdotes he had mentioned at a former period, respecting the acquittal of some persons charged with firing on a party at a fair by which some lives were lost and which drew from the presiding Judge, the observation to the jury, that he thanked God the verdict was not his, but theirs. He resumed many of his previous arguments in favour of the motion.

Mr. Peel replied to the observations of the Hon. Baronet, respecting the unfortunate riot, and stated what he had said at the time, in proof that the prosecution against the Protestants engaged in it, was conducted at the express direction and expence of the Irish Government.

Sir G Hill was convinced that it was impossible or the law, both, civil and criminal, to be better conducted than in the province of Ulster. He deprecated not only the general tendency of the statements of the Petitioners, but the consequences that must arise out of the discussion of such topics. The Protestants of the North of Ireland were really the body who had a right to complain, from the system of oppression and libertinism which prevailed in those districts on the part of the Catholics; in proof of which he read a set of resolution, signed by one thousand two hundread Protestants, respecting the outrages committed by an organised Society of Ribbonmen at the fairs. The best commission that could be issued would be one to authorise the Magistrates and Justices of the Assizes and Quarter Sessions to enforce the law, to its fullest extent in trials of rioting and disturbance. As to what had been said on different occasions of Orange processions, he never recollected one in his life; and he would say, that it was a duty on the part of Government to suppress any such exuberances of sentiment, if it really existed. After some farther remarks on the impartiality of the juries of which he had been foreman, the question was called for, when the House divided.

For the motion	20
Against the motion	89
Majority . .	—69

INDIA CONVOY.

JULY 11TH.

Sir Joseph Yorke said, he held in his hand a letter from Captain Baker of the Cumberland, exculpating himself from the charges of an Honourable Member of that House (Mr. Forbes) on a former night. The Hon. Bart. hoped the Honorable Member would retract his charges on that gallant officer.

Mr. Forbes said, that he would furnish the Admiralty with all the information he had on the subject, and then their Lordships could judge where the fault lay. It was perfectly competent to him or to any other Member to make such observations in that House as he had used.

Mr. Huskisson thought it was not very fair to make charges in that House against any person without giving him previous notice.

The Speaker said, that it certainly was the courtesy of the House to give a person previous notice of any charges intended to be made against him there, though it was competent to any Member to make such observations as the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Forbes) had made.

Mr. Forbes said, that in entering on the subject he had not intended to make any particular charges against Captain Baker, but that he had been mentioned incidentally.

FINE ARTS.

DAVID'S PICTURES NOW EXHIBITING.

1. Genius, like the sun, irradiates every thing in visible nature, however inferior. It touched off with the ease and energy that is ever seen in untrammelled nature much interest will be felt by educated and tasteful minds even in the representation of individuals of obscurest destiny. How lively then will be the impression, where cultivated science and genius place before our view a contemporary, whom fortuitous circumstances, and whose superior genius, have lifted up to the gaze, the hatred, the envy, the hopes and fears, the admiration and love, of an entire world. Such a contemporary is Napoleon, as painted by the pre-eminent French portrait and historical painter David, on two canvases. One displays him in his Passage over Mont St. Bernard, and in that strong action of mind and of body which so peculiarly characterise him among existing potentates, advancing on a rich blooded charger, whose high-tossed head, proud display of elegant limb, and flashing and intelligent eye, appear as if he was half conscious of his bearing the agitator and founder of empires. Napoleon is seated on him gracefully, both as to form and attitude, the head bent a little downward in thoughtful guise, and mingling, with the management of his horse, the destiny-fixing thoughts of men and kingdoms. He is turning on you a look of firm purpose and deep cogitation, as calmly meditative and resolved, as if not surrounded by an elemental war on Alpine heights, or not about to meet the more awful war below them. The activity and attachment of his soldier are displyed by their briskly upward and cheerful march among the rocks in the back ground, some of them looking towards him with confidence and enthusiasm—others with patient labour dragging up cannon, all with a devoted or martial and active air. The pye-balled horse and his rider glittering with equestrian and martial trappings, relieve with great force and sprightliness from the snow-tinted atmosphere and ground. The hair, especially the tail, looks rather like metallic strips, of what is rather coarsely but significantly called, "rat's tails." The picture is, in fine, one altogether of energy. The marking, the coloring, the proportions, the out-door light, and what is of most importance, the character, all emanate from a hand rigidly executing the high wrought and correct feelings of an extraordinary mind operating on an extraordinary object.

2. The bustle of objects in the equestrian picture, improves by contrast the quiescence of the contiguous canvass, representing Napoleon in his Cabinet, just risen from his pen. Painted at an after time, when Napoleon became fat, it exhibits a less elegantly proportioned form of face and figure, but retains a similarly removed character of intellect from that so below part in the many worn out families of European royalty, where the breeds are in such sad want of crossing. The point of time is marked by the clock to be four in the morning, after the Emperor has been intensely devoted to his pen. The act of rising from this long application, and its cramping effect on the limbs, are denoted by a small degree of feebleness in the limbs, rendered additionally so in their appearance by the muscles being rounded by fat. He is in a military dress. This and the papers, furniture &c. are correctly and beautifully painted, and without that degree of hardness which is so unnatural and so unpleasant in most of the French works we have seen. Still perhaps many of the secondary objects in both pictures are too prominent as to out line and light; and ought to be rounded off into a partial obscurity.

3. Pious VIII. and Cardinal Caprera, is a picture nearly, if not altogether, without this undue hardness. It has a relief strikingly as well as naturally and delicately powerful, for it is with ut that artificial forcing out by glaring light and large violent shadows, which so much predominated in the pictures of Opie, and in some of Reynolds. They are from a large subject representing the Coronation of Napoleon, and Maria Louisa, at the moment when the Pope is giving her his blessing. This is described with much suitable fervour, the Pope lifting up his hand, his face full of piety, while his frame is inclined a little forward with the sudden emotion of the act. The Cardinal stands by with an earnest look of curiosity and satisfaction. Dignity, the impulse and of the time and circumstance, unpretending attitudes, bold effect, and above all, a rivalry of the actual life, pervade this attention fixing canvass.

The three pictures are proofs of talents of the first order,—deep thinking, careful, yet powerful execution, and that close looking into and description of Nature, which, when even united with defects, will, like an intelligent face with indifferent features, always command attention; and where the defects, as in the present instances, are comparatively trifling will induce admiration and delight.

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